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BEGINNING OF THE FORMATION OF ENGLISH ECONOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Annotation

Historical evidence suggests that the fate of England after the accession of William the Conqueror for a long time intertwined with the fate of France. The main events of the conquest were the Battle of Hastings and the coronation of William as king of England. The subjugation of England by the Normans was completed by 1070-1075. Because of the conquest, the classical forms of feudalism-and-military-system, created centralized a state with strong royal power.

Key words: terminology, linguistic compromise, Old French words, lexeme, native English words, borrowed words.

НАЧАЛА ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ

Аннотация

Исторические данные свидетельствуют о том, что судьба Англии после воцарения Вильгельма Завоевателя долгое время переплеталась с судьбой Франции. Главными событиями завоевания стали битва при Гастингсе и коронация Вильгельма королем Англии. Покорение Англии норманнами завершилось к 1070-1075 гг. В результате завоевания классические формы феодализма и военной системы создали централизованное государство с сильной королевской властью.

Ключевые слова: терминология, лингвистический компромисс, старофранцузские слова, лексема, родные английские слова, заимствованные слова.

INGLIZ IQTISODIY TERMINOLOGIYASINI SHAKLLANISH BOSQICHI

Аннотация

Tarixiy dalillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, Uilyam bosqinchi qo'shilganidan keyin Angliyaning taqdiri uzoq vaqt davomida Frantsiya taqdiri bilan chambarchas bog'liq edi. Fathning asosiy voqealari Hastings jangi va Uilyamning Angliya qiroli sifatida taxtga o'tirishi edi. Angliyaning normanlar tomonidan bo'syunishi 1070-1075 yillarda yakunlandi. Bosqinchilik tufayli feodal-harbiy tuzumning klassik shakllari markazlashgan kuchli qiroli hokimiyatiga ega davlatni yaratdi.

Kalit so'zlar: terminologiya, lingvistika murosas, qadimgi fransuzcha so'zlar, leksema, mahalliy inglizcha so'zlar, o'zlashtirilgan so'zlar.

Introduction. The country's orientation towards continental Europe and its involvement in European politics has sharply increased, while traditional ties with Scandinavia have weakened. The conquest also had a significant impact on the development of English culture and language.

Because of the adaptation of the northern French state and social institutions to the Anglo-Saxon legal tradition, the system of the Anglo-Norman monarchy was formed, which lasted until the middle of the 12th century, which formed the basis of the medieval English state.

Literature review. The invasion of the Norman feudal lords in 1066 introduced into the Old English language a powerful new lexical layer of the so-called Normanisms - words dating back to the Norman-French dialect of the Old French language spoken by the conquerors. For a long time, Norman French remained in England the language of the church, administration, and upper classes. However, the conquerors were too few to impose their language unchanged on the country. Gradually, medium and small landowners, who belonged largely to the indigenous population of the country, the Anglo-Saxons, are becoming more important.

Instead of the dominance of the Norman French language, a kind of "linguistic compromise" is gradually taking shape, the result of which is a language approaching that which we call English. But the Norman-French language of the ruling class receded slowly: only in 1362 was English introduced into legal proceedings, in 1385 teaching in Norman-French was discontinued and English was introduced, and from 1483 parliamentary laws began to be published in

English. -Although the basic language of English remained Germanic, it included such a huge number of Old French words that it becomes a mixed language.

Research methodology. The process of penetration of Old French words continues from about 1200 until the end of the Middle English period, but reaches its apogee between 1250-1400, i.e. from the middle of the 13th century to the beginning of the 15th century.

Features of the beginning of the formation of the analyzed industry in the English language

According to the historical dictionaries used, the system of the English term field "personnel management" included the English lexeme *staff* (non-production personnel), first recorded in written monuments in 725 (VIII century) and was transformed from the Old English word *staf*.

The wordy terms, which have native English words in their composition, should include those lexemes, which include more than one word.

Thus, the English term *job bidding* (*заявка на вакантную должность*) contains the lexeme *job* (*работа*), the origin of which is explained by dictionaries as uncertain: it may have had a colloquial meaning before it appeared in the literature, but it is believed that *job* came from the word *gob*, which was borrowed into English from Gaulish or Irish in 1400 (XV century).

The "second" component - ate into o - *bidding* - (*заявка*) included in - of the verbose term *job bidding* (*заявка на вакантную должность*), was converted from the Old English verb *beodan*, the date of fixation of which falls on

1000 year (11th century) A later form of *bid* (*заявка*), recorded in 1225 (13th century) The word *bidding* itself is formed using the suffix *-ing*.

Middle Ages

In the compound term *manning table* (*штатное расписание*), the word *manning* is derived from the Old English verb *mannian*, an earlier form of which *man* is recorded in 1122 (XII century).

The very word *manning* (*укomплектование личным составом*), is dated 1633 (XVII century). The word *table* (*стол, таблица*), is derived from the Old English *tabule*, which in turn was converted from the Latin word *tabula* and was first recorded in 900.

The study notes a large number of borrowed lexemes from Latin and French. These lexemes include the following single-word and compound terms:

The word *absenteeism* (*абсентеизм*), borrowed from the Old French language by the word *absent* - and was first noted in 1382 (XIV century).

Applicant (*претендент на замещение должности*), is formed from the Latin word *applicant-em* and is fixed in 1485 (XV century).

Assessment (*оценка, процесс оценки, ассесмент*), is derived from the French word *assessment* and dates back to 1548 (XVI century).

Corporate (*корпоративный*) is formed from the Latin word *corporatus* and is recorded in English in 1398 (XIV century).

Culture (*культура*) is derived from the Latin word *cultura*. The date of fixation of this word falls on 1420 (XV century).

Job posting (*объявление о вакантных должностях*) - *posting* - *post* + *ing*, derived from the Old English word *post* (*вносить изменения*), adapted from the Latin word *postis*. The word was recorded in 1559 (XVI century). *Seniority* (*трудоустройственная*) 15 33 (XVI century) - *se nior* + *ity* is derived from the Latin word *senioritas*.

The term *traits* (*личные качества*), was recorded in 1477 (XV century), the word is adapted from the French trait, and it, in turn, goes back to the Latin word *tractus*. The one-word term *turnover* (*текучесть кадров*) - 1660 (XVII century) incorporates two root stems *turn* and *over*. *Turn* (*поворачиваться*) is derived from the French word *tour*, *over* (*верхний, избыточный*) is derived from the Old English form *ofer*, which appeared in the XI-XIII century.

Wage rate (*тарифная ставка*), formed from two lexemes *wage* (*заработная плата*) - 1320 (XIV century), from the old French word *wagier*. *Rate* (*норма, размер, уровень*) is mentioned in 1472 (XV century), derived from the French word *rate*, in turn, the word is adapted from the Latin word *rata*.

Participation (*управлении и в решении проблем предприятия, партисипативность*), recorded in 1374 (XIV century), the lexeme is formed from the French word *participation*, and the French word goes back to the Latin *participare*.

The same can be said about the term *puzzle* (*сбор данных о претендентах*). The word is derived from the French *puselle*. The date of fixation of the word *puzzle* is the 16th century.

The terms *recruiting* (*наём, отбор персонала*), and *recruitment* (*приём на работу*), are formed from the French *recruiter*, where the addition of word-building suffixes *- ing* and *-ment* is also observed.

Analysis and results. It should be noted that the dates of fixation of these lexemes are different, the lexeme *recruiting* was recorded in 1646 (XVII century), the lexeme *recruitment* was recorded in 1824 (XIX century).

In the compound term *personnel adaptation*

(*адаптация персонала*), the word *personnel* (*персонал*) is derived from the French word *personal* and is fixed in 1834 (XIX century). The word *adaptation* (*адаптация*), is derived from the French word *adaptation* and noted in 1610 (XVII century).

The word *development* (*развитие*), which is part of the verbose term *personnel development* (*развитие персонала*), is derived from the French word *development* and is recorded in the 15th century.

The word *controlling* (*результативное*) in the compound term *personnel controlling* (*учёт и оценка результатов деятельности персонала*) is fixed in 1523 (XVI century), formed from the French word *controller*, then the derivational suffix *-ing* was added to the basis of *control*.

Personnel rotation (*перемещение персонала, ротация*), the word *rotation* (*вращение, ротация*) is dated 1555 (XVI century), derived from the Latin word *rotation-em*. *Personnel training* (*обучение персонала*), the word *training* (*воспитание, обучение*) is formed by adding the suffix *-ing* to the word *train*, which, in turn, is adapted from the French *traier*. The word *training* itself was recorded in 1440 (XV century).

The word *salary* (*жалование служащих*) is derived from the French *salarie* and recorded in 1377 (XIV century).

Formation in the XIX-XX centuries

Coaching (*наставничество*), formed by adding the suffix *-ing* and fixed in 1842 (XIX century). The word *coach* itself is converted from the French *coche*.

Managerial grid (*сетка управления, "решетка менеджмента"*) is formed from two lexemes *managerial* (*директорский, относящийся к управлению, административный*) - 1767 (XVIII century) *manage* + *rial*; *manage* from the Latin word *manus*. *Grid* (*решетка, сетка*) - formed from the word *gridiron*, the origin of which is not specified, the earliest form is noted in the XIV century. The word *grid* is noted in 1839 (XIX century).

The word **management** (**управление, менеджмент**), which is part of the term **personnel management** (**управление персоналом**), is derived from the Latin word *manus*, which meant "рука". Далее from the word *manus* is formed from the French word *management*, which, in turn, is adapted in English as *management*. Date of fixation of the word - XVII-XVIII century.

Personnel motivation (*мотивация персонала*), the word *motivation* (*мотивация*) is fixed in 1873 (XIX century), formed by adding the derivational suffix *-tion*. The word *motive* itself is derived from the Old French *motif*.

Outplacement (*форма расторжения трудового договора, аутплейсмент*), - *outpalce* + *ment* *Out* (*вне, снаружи*) is formed from the form of the Old English language *ut* 886 (IX century).

Referring to the data of modern historical dictionaries, it can be argued that the 20th century is marked by only one lexeme *outplacement*.

An analysis of the formation of the English terminological system "Personnel Management" showed that its development was strongly influenced by French and Latin languages. However, the foundation of the terminological system is made up of native English words.

The emerging branch of economics "personnel management" uses words that already exist in the language.

An analysis of the first fixation of words used by the branch of knowledge under consideration allows us to say that the words that formed the base of the terminology have different ages.

Conclusions and suggestions. Among the most ancient should include such as *staff*. For the first time this word was recorded in 725, therefore, this word has existed for

more than a thousand years. Then, from the 9th century to the 13th century, as well as in the 18th century, as evidenced by historical data in the analyzed historical dictionaries, there is a complete absence of the appearance of words in the term field under study. However, in the XIV and XV centuries, a large number of lexemes were recorded. Obviously, this historical period in the history of the English language is associated with the progressive development of social relations, which is reflected in the vocabulary.

It should be noted that the field was most intensively

filled with words in the 16th, 17th and 19th centuries.

Particularly it should be singled out the XIX century. In world history, this century is characterized by the highest rise in the development of scientific and technological progress, which entailed the rapid development of production relations. As a result - the appearance in the language of lexical units denoting the social and professional relations of people involved in production. Referring to the data of modern historical dictionaries, it can be argued that the 20th century is marked by only one lexeme *outplacement*.

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